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THE McKEAN MINER.

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I will be found at my office in the Court House on the last Saturday of each month. Rooms at Hon. Rockwell Hazen. M. O. CAMPBELL, Supt.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 333, F. & A. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

G. M. SMITH, W. M.
E. H. BAND, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.

Smethport Lodge, No. 197, meets every Tuesday evening in the Masonic Hall.

H. L. SCHLEICHER, M. W.
WARLEY GIFFORD, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.

Meets every Monday evening at Masonic Hall.

H. W. RUBIN, N. G.
W. H. WETHERALL, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—E. F. HURBELL, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. C. Wilbur, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—The Rev. J. Heber Metcalfe, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday school at 2½ p. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—J. C. Backus.
Asst Burgess—S. J. Gifford.
Council—S. A. Backus, Wm. Ramer, W. D. Gallup, M. A. Sprague, Warley Gifford, J. C. Hamlin.
Constable—H. L. Burlingame.
High Constable—Frank Kerns.
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Justices—O. M. Smith, P. Ford.
Auditors—John Forrest, John R. Shoemaker.
Pound-masters—Frank Kerns, Alfred Shurtleff.
Judges of Elections—E. F. Waller.
Inspectors—James Beckwith, J. V. McIntyre.
Assessor—H. L. Knapp.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. A. Brownell, Smethport; P. M. Fuller, Bradford.
District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—Roswell Bartwell, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—John H. Mosier, Bradford.
County Treasurer.—J. W. Brennan, Smethport.
Commissioners.—W. J. Colegrove, N. W. Abbey, John G. Bover.
Com'rs Clerk.—John R. Shoemaker, Smethport.
Jury Com'rs.—N. C. Gallup, O. P. Coon.
Auditors.—O. D. Vosburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. L. Bellows.
County Surveyor.—O. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February, May and September, and Third Monday of December.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. ☞ A special meeting will be held on the first Thursday after each court week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

J. R. SHOEMAKER, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICES, CONSTABLES and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Miscellaneous.

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IT IS NOT A CHEAP LIST.
IT IS A MONEY-MAKER LIST.

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Notary Publicin their Office.

General Agency of the Keating Lands.

D. STERRETT. ROBT. H. ROSE.

STERRETT & ROSE,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS.

(Office over Hamlin & Gifford's,)

SMETHPORT PA.

BACKUS & GRETON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

Smethport, Pa.

Office:—Sartwell Block, Main Street.

C. BACKUS. MERIDAN GRETON.

E. L. KEENAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

OFFICE—Gleason's Building, nearly opposite the Court House.

SMETHPORT, PA.

All legal business attended to promptly.

THOS. A. MORRISON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE—Gleason's Building, nearly opposite the Court House.

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Collections and other legal business carefully and promptly attended to.

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ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW

Rooms 5 and 6 Wall Block.

BRADFORD, PA.

P. FORD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office: Miner Block, Church Street.

Smethport, Pa.

S. W. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

(DISTRICT ATTORNEY,)

Port Allegany, Pa.

C. A. BERRY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, U. S. COMMISSIONER,

Office: Exchange Building, Main St.

Bradford, McKean Co. Pa.

R. B. STONE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office with Esq. Broder, over Pemberton's.

Bradford, Pa.

MULLIN & McCLURE,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Main St. Bradford, Pa.

H. J. MUSE,

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BROWNSPORT, PA.

E. E. MAYO,

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ROOM No. 16, OIL EXCHANGE,

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PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

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PIANO, ORGAN, BAND AND VOCAL MUSIC,

ap-1y SMETHPORT, PA.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in my business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees

WELLSBORO, Dec. 14, 1881.

W. S. BROWNELL & SONS,

Dealers in

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

SMETHPORT. PENN'A

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WANTED—Brisk and reliable agents to introduce a new and useful article. Will pay $5 per day. Address with stamp, Washington & Co., 5 Dey St., New York.

SELECT POETRY.

MINE.

Not much of earth belongs to me.
A few short feet of sunny ground,
Some wandered o'er in sheltered nook,
A little, lowly, grass-clothed mound.
Not much—for all I have the hope—
A maiden young, and fresh, and fair;
A very flower in early spring,
She seemed to scent the vernal air.

But Death, with never-idle scythe,
Cut short my darling's hopes thus;
And buried with her are the dreams
Of when we should be man and wife.
Not much of earth belongs to me,
Yet is that little dearer far
Than any gem on monarch's brow,
Than light is to the evening star.

Not much of earth belongs to me,
But in yon heaven of sapphire blue,
One treasure stored is all my own,
A maiden lovely, sweet and true.
Death may sprinkle his fatal draught,
Thus did but every spring-flush bring
A new and bright awakening
Of all earth's pleasant stepping things.

So doth my flower bloom again
In yonder blissful, deathless home;
An angel wears her at his breast
Until her long lost lover comes.
And as I sit beside her grave,
Shining tender spring sunshine,
It seems to me as though all earth
And all the heaven were wholly mine.

—*All the Year Round.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Farm Hand.

'Papa, I've something to tell you—a secret!' declared Edna Wentworth, taking one of the Squire's great, brown hands between her soft, white ones, and looking up into his face.

'A secret, Edna! What can it be?' he asked in his gruff tones.

'Something which happened while I was visiting cousin Grace in New York.

'Ah! some fine city notion, I suppose. I told your mother that three months in New York would spoil you for a plain farmer's daughter. Well, tell me the secret.'

The girl hesitated, a flush of embarrassment tinging her fair cheeks.

'You will not be angry, papa?' she faltered.

'Not unless you have gone and lost your head and heart over some city fop. You remember I told you——'

She interrupted him by a gesture, and then, summoning all her courage, exclaimed:

'I have lost my heart, but not my head. And it is to no fop that I have given it, I assure you. He is a noble, true-hearted man, and there is no reason why we should not love each other.'

She spoke rapidly and with warmth.—But the expression upon the stern countenance of Squire Wentworth made her pause, and the color left her cheeks. She knew her father to be a very firm man; she knew that he was as full of whims and unreasonable notions as a human being could hold, and, withal, she knew that he possessed an indomitable will which he exercised upon occasions to the extent of obstinacy. And now she saw a storm in his face, and she shrank from it in fear. It was not long in breaking.

'Edna Wentworth, how dare you come to me with this? How dare you throw yourself away upon a brainless stranger, when you know that I have chosen for you, and chosen wisely, too? What will John Hayden say if he learns of your folly?'

The voice of the old man was hoarse with rage, and he glared upon his beautiful daughter as though his heart was filled with hate instead of love toward her. And yet it was his love which prompted his indignation at which he chose to call her folly.

'Papa, I told you long ago that I could never marry John. I like him as a friend, and no more. And—and—it is too late now. I have pledged myself to Paul Gregory!' Edna returned, her voice very low and tremulous, yet quite firm.

And then—but we will not repeat the torrent of unreasonable words which came from Squire Wentworth's lips. We doubt if he could have repeated them himself an hour later.

Edna fled to her room and there throwing herself upon her couch, wept and prayed in such hopeless misery as had never come to her before.

And at last a sort of peace came upon her and she rose with a bright look in her sweet face.

Very deliberately she seated herself at her little table, and producing writing materials proceeded to indite a long—very long—epistle.

It was duly sealed and directed to Paul Gregory, New York. And within an hour it was posted and no one except the village postmaster knew such a letter had been sent through the mails.

* * * * * *

'Could you give a man a job through haying?'

The speaker was a tall, broad-shouldered fellow, evidently upward of twenty-five years of age. His face, though not very brown, had a ruddy hue, and his large, blue eyes and handsome features could not have failed to impress a stranger favorably.

Squire Wentworth surveyed the applicant for a "job" with critical eyes.

The stranger was clad in a plain substantial manner; his pantaloons tucked in the top of his boots and his broad, panama hat slouched over his face.

The Squire noticed that his hands were almost as fair as a woman's, but he saw that they were large and muscular.

'You haven't worked much out of doors this season, I take it?' the Squire questioned.

'No, sir. But I'm no green hand—you'll find that out,' returned the stranger.

'Very well: we'll let you prove it. I need the help, that's certain. A cripple's work never drove me as this one has. I'd like it if you could pitch right in this afternoon. I suppose you'll expect to board with me. It will be more handy nights and mornings.'

'Oh, yes. And I'd as lief go to work to-day as to mail round till to-morrow,' acquiesced the stranger.

A bargain was struck at once. Horace Burton was engaged for three months—until after 'potato-digging,' in fact.

And then the twain went in to dinner, and the new hand was presented to Mrs. Wentworth and Edna.

The latter acknowledged the introduction with a very demure expression. And throughout the meal she carefully avoided meeting the gaze of the stranger.

And the latter seemed overcome with embarrassment and said nothing, except in response to the remarks of Squire Wentworth.

Horace Burton proved, in the Squire's opinion, a perfect hand to swing a scythe. His long, powerful arms laid a wide swath; and there was not another man in the field who could keep up with him. And as the days went on his employer's satisfaction with his work increased. And one day—a hot, breathless day—something happened which placed the new hand in high favor with the Squire.

It was toward the close of the afternoon, and to the westward were piled dark, ominous-looking clouds that threatened a drenching to a goodly portion of the Squire's hay.

Every man worked as though for his life, Horace Burton leading the van. It was hot, sultry, oppressive; scarcely a breath of air relieved the intensity of the heat. The Squire and Burton were raking into wind-rows, and were almost side by side.

All at once Wentworth stopped working, put one hand to his head, and sank to the earth with a low moan.

Burton sprang to his side with a cry of horror, and in another moment he had raised the head of the unconscious man to his knee.

The other hands who were working near ran to the spot in alarm.

'He is prostrated by the heat,' declared Burton, in answer to the queries of the others. And then he added:

'One of you must go for the doctor, while another helps me carry Wentworth into the house. He will die if we let him lie here in the sun.

The air of command assumed by Horace Burton was respected, as it always is in men of his stamp. Squire Wentworth was borne to the house and placed upon a bed. His wife was too nearly overcome with the shock to know what to do; and only Edna and the farm hand were efficient in the emergency.

By the prompt treatment of Burton the unfortunate man was partially resuscitated. And then the doctor came.

'It's a case of sunstroke, and quite a severe one. He must not attempt to do another day's work the present season,' was the physician's verdict.

As soon as the Squire was able, he was informed of the doctor's mandate. It was Edna who told him, and she stood by his bedside, her soft cool hand caressing his throbbing temples.

'See here child,' he exclaimed, after a moment's reflection.

'Well, papa?' She queried

'I wish you would hunt up that—that— what is his name? Burton—that's it! and tell him to come here. I want to speak with him. Tell him to come right off.'

Edna obeyed; and the tall, bronzed farm-hand came in and stood beside the girl.

'They say I've got to keep quiet a spell, Burton,' exclaimed his employer, in his gruff, abrupt way.

'I am very sorry for you, sir,' was the response.

'Of course. But sympathy won't keep the farm from going to rack and ruin while I'm mending. You're the best hand I ever had, and I guess you will keep things out of a tangle if I give you charge of 'em for a month or two. Will you try it?'

'I will do my best. Thanks for your confidence.'

And then the meek spoken laborer returned to the hay-field, leaving Edna alone with her father.

'Child, did you know that I had hoped that you would choose some such man as that for your husband? He's no fop, but he's a man, and a gentleman to the backbone!'

Squire Wentworth said that with considerable warmth; and, to his amazement, Edna ran from the room.

She returned in a moment, however, and Horace Burton came with her.

'Papa,' she said, her cheek crimson with blushes, 'I have taken you at your word. We have agreed to marry each other. We settled it some time ago.—He has a secret to tell you, though, for he doesn't like to deceive you.'

Squire Wentworth started, and his farm-hand said in a quiet tone:

'What Edna says is true. We were betrothed several months ago. I am Paul Burton Gregory, and I came from good old Vermont stock. But for three years I have lived in New York, and it was there that I met and loved your daughter. She wrote to me stating that you objected to me on the supposition that I was a worthless city fop, and begged me to come and convince you of your error. Have I succeeded in my purpose, Squire Wentworth?'

The old man's features worked with suppressed feeling. He was tempted to be angry at the ruse of which he had been the object.

Edna held her breath in anxiety knowing the iron will of her father.

Perhaps the Squire's physical weakness favored her, for when he spoke his utterance was broken, and there were tears upon his pale cheeks.

'You've outwitted me, I declare! But it's most too late to stop matters now, and I've always said that a good hand on a farm would make a good husband, and I can't deny but you're one. Yes, you may have Edna.'

Influence of Forests on Water Courses.

The following paper was read at a recent session of the American Scientific Association, in Cincinnati, by Mr. David Thompson of that city:

The rapid destruction of our forests has at last begun to attract public attention, and the efforts of those who are endeavoring to awaken interest in the preservation of the standing trees, and to promote their cultivation where none exist, are bearing fruit, especially in the prairie states of the West and Northwest. The arguments used are usually such as may be embraced in the question: What shall we do for fuel, for fences, for ships, for building material, for railroad ties, and for the innumerable industries of which wood forms a part, when our forests have entirely disappeared? For all these purposes it is probable some substitutes may be found, but there are other uses for our forest trees, and for which nothing else can take their place. Important, possibly most important, among these is the influence of forests, and the effect of their removal upon water-courses, such as lakes, rivers, creeks and brooks, and also upon springs and wells.

Trees during a rain storm retain a vast quantity of water. Fautrat found that the soil covered with forests received six-tenths of the whole rain-fall, the trees having intercepted four-tenths. The proportion, however, will vary, depending largely upon the character of the foliage and the nearness of the trees to each other.

Besides what is retained by the branches and leaves, the roots, by keeping the soil around them loosened, induce the speedy absorption of the larger part of the rain which reaches the ground, and much of which, but for the trees, and their effect upon the soil, would immediately flow away. The foliage of the trees, by partly or wholly excluding the sun's rays, prevents in a large degree, the evaporation of the water in the soil, which in a treeless region soon renders the ground as destitute of moisture as though no rain had fallen.

By the absorption of the rain as it falls, the flooding of the streams is largely prevented; and by retaining the water in this natural reservoir, and allowing it to flow off gradually, the streams are supplied with water continuously. It can safely be said that no stream having its source near a tract of forest has ever ceased to flow.

In the early history of the Eastern and Middle states, a farm was regarded as lacking in an essential feature if there were no springs upon it, and the farmer's wife would as much expect to do without milk pans as to do without a spring-house. But now a spring-house is a rare sight. When the pioneers settled these lands, they were covered with forests, and the first and most important work of the new settler was to cut away the timber, in order to get land upon which to raise food for himself and family. For many years there was, of course, no apparent effect upon the water-courses; but as the number of settlers increased, and the amount of forest land decreased, the springs began to dry up, and with them the brooks, creeks and smaller rivers.

It is not unusual to find in many localities the beds of what were once important mill streams waterless, except when filled by sudden freshets; and in this state certain streams emptying into the lake, which were once declared navigable, will not now float a canoe. Previous to 1833, a Captain Delorace, of Hamilton, Ohio, annually sent a fleet of flatboats down the Big Miami River at the spring rise; but with the destruction of the forests along that river, the rise became so uncertain that the enterprise was of necessity abandoned. Prof. Newberry, in his Geology of Ohio, states that the Ohio River has been getting lower and lower in dry seasons for many years. About 1871-72 the Ohio sank lower than had ever been known before, and at Smith's Ferry, where the Pennsylvania line crosses, a ledge of rocks was laid bare that had not been seen or heard of by any people living in that vicinity.

Lapham says that "such have been the changes in the flow of the Milwaukee River, even while the area from which it receives its supply is but partially cleared, that the proprietors of most of the mills and factories have found it necessary to resort to the use of steam, at a largely increased yearly cost, to supply the deficiency of water-power in dry seasons of the year. The floods of spring are increased until they are sufficient to carry away bridges and dams, before deemed secure against their ravages. What has happened to the Milwaukee River, has happened to all other water-courses in the states from whose banks the forests have been removed, and many farmers who have selected land upon which there was a living brook of clear, pure water, now find that the brooks dry up during a considerable portion of the year."

Even in the state of Tennessee, where comparatively but little of the original timber has been cut, the same results are manifest. Hon. J. B. Killebrew, late Commissioner of Agriculture of that State, relates that upon visiting the home of his childhood, a short time ago, he was surprised to find that what at the time he left his childhood's home thirty years previous, was a considerable stream flowing through his father's farm, had entirely disappeared, and its former bed had been plowed up. The reason for it he found in the removal of the forests along both its banks. A striking illustration of the total disappearance of a running stream is found here in Cincinnati. Deer creek, in the boyhood of residents of this city, now in middle age, flowed with a stream of sufficient volume to turn a mill. The denuding of the hillside, and the consequent exposure of the entire surface to the rays of the sun, have dried up the stream that originally fed it, and no water now flows in its former bed.

The Artificial Costs of Transportation.

Ours is a country of "magnificent distances;" and that fact makes the cost of carriage one of the most important factors in material progress and in our ability to compete with other nations. In respect to a wide range of products, we have to compete with countries whose population is densely concentrated and whose producing centres lie in close contiguity to their consumers and their seaports. Their coal and their iron exist side by side; their factories and their distributing cities are in the same districts. An immense economy in the handling of raw materials and in the distribution of products is thus effected, which contrasts strikingly with the heavy transportation charges which have to be imposed in this country as a result of the wide expanse over which our population is distributed and our industries are scattered. Indeed, it is questionable how our numerous natural advantages are, in a large measure, neutralized by this very consideration.

Under these circumstances, the question of economy in transportation becomes one of the utmost importance to the nation, and especially to those younger outlying sections which have to draw their supplies from distant points and to forward their products to markets equally remote. And yet no earnest and at the same time really intelligent attention has been bestowed upon this question. The people have been able to prosper in spite of these obstacles, and therefore have not cared to inquire how much better they might have succeeded under a cheaper system of carriage.

One of the main obstacles to the mitigation of these transportation disabilities inheres in the financial arrangements under which our railroads are constructed. The building of railroads has hitherto been simply a branch of speculation. As a rule, the constructors have built them at a cost somewhat less than the amount of the mortgage bonds, and yet have received in payment not only the bonds but also an equal or still larger amount in shares. It has thus come to pass that the railroads have been capitalized to an amount double the actual cash outlay upon them. The companies claim the right to adjust their rates to this exaggerated capitalization; and hence the public are subjected to unreasonable charges—unreasonable because they bear no just relation to the actual capital invested. It is probable that, under this financing process, the railroad property of the country has been capitalized at $2,500,000,000 in excess of the sum actually invested; and upon this excessive capitalization the people will be expected to pay, over and above a just charge for carriage, sufficient to return an average rate of interest. There has been a gross neglect in railroad legislation in permitting these corporations to impose such an enormous tax upon the commerce of the country. The first question of all for anti-monopoly and cheap transportation associations to consider, it seems to us, should be whether there is no legal or legislative means by which this wrong can be remedied, or, if not, whether its perpetuation in future constructions can be made possible. Indeed, in practice, the latter would be found to include the former, for, let it once be established that future railroads shall not be capitalized for an amount exceeding their cash cost, and the new railroads would have such advantages over the old, by reason of their lower capital, that they would soon compel a general reduction in the charges for transportation; which, so far as concerns the people at large, would be substantially a remedy of the wrongs of over capitalization.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

The Responsibility of the Insane.

If society cannot be securely protected against the mad assassin without destroying him, which seems to be the settled conviction of mankind, it is equally necessary to destroy the "emotional" and "moral" insane, for society is as much, if not more, in danger from this unstabled and uncertain class as from the sane murderer, who might live to see the error of his evil way, and abandon it; while the insane, because of less intelligence and more obtuse sensibilities, is not so easily influenced. Carefully bearing in mind the object of criminal law in capital cases,—protection, not punishment, not reformation,—is not this view perfectly logical? Even though there be but slight moral guilt and but faint consciousness of wrong-doing, if the purpose of the death penalty be to destroy the dangerous person, why should the dangerous half intelligent insane live? The moral side of the question belongs alone to the jurisdiction of the Great Judge, and not to human tribunals. Courts and jurors have nothing to do with the question of mercy or pardon. Law has placed this sublime attribute in the hands of the chief executive of the state, whose duty it is to carefully consider all mitigating circumstances in the particular case, and give to them their proper weight in the premises.

We have seen that society is in as much or more danger from the insane assassin as from the sane, needs the same care protection from the one as from the other; therefore, if it is not safe to let the sane murderer live for reasons a *fortiori* the alleged insane assassin, on whom a milder punishment would have less effect than on the sane, should not escape. It is said this is inhuman; but would it not be more inhuman and brutal to spare the criminal at the expense of society? To whom belongs the greater right to live, the assassin or society—any member of which is constantly exposed to death at his hands?

Taking this logical and rational view of the law, Mr. Justice Crawford, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, charged in the Guiteau case, with Reason dreamless—the defense being "emotional insanity," which was pressed with all the great ability of Scoville and the marvellous eloquence of Brady—"that the man who takes vengeance into his own hands must be convicted of the crime!" But those great advocates, in their charge to the jury, said the assassin, at the moment of the act of the murder, was under the influence of "an emotion," or of "moral insanity," or of an "ungovernable impulse," and therefore guilty of no crime; and the verdict of the jury was, "Not guilty." There is not a Jurist in the land that does not say the charge of the judge was good law, and that the assassin should have been convicted of murder, and the question left to the President of the United States to say whether or not there were mitigating circumstances calling for the exercise of the high prerogative of mercy and pardon.

The fear of punishment or the dread of death is as great in case of the insane as of the sane, and has the same restraining influences; therefore, the insane [illegible] to commit crime. Hence the [illegible] of the assassin. The English ambassador, Sir Edward Thornton, says that since whipping has been instituted and practiced on fanatics from shooting at the Queen, it has stopped completely. In this common-sense position we are sustained also by the highest medical authority in the English language. The London *Lancet* says: "No doubt, mental disease is mysterious in its operations and manifestations. No doubt, weakened mental power and a low standard of moral sense leave mankind an easier prey to violent passions or criminal desires. It is equally true that such natures are more easily controlled and influenced by the fear of punishment." Insane assassins generally reason correctly in laying their plans, in preparing weapons, and selecting place and occasion for the committal of the murder, as well as for escape; they reason just as correctly as the sane on the question of punishment, and by their cunning in devising a defence, often insanity, show that they fear that punishment.—*North American Review.*

Strike but Hear Me.

One of the old time editors of Michigan was boasting the other day that he had never been sued for libel, or attacked in his sanctum, but he could recall many narrow escapes. Twenty-five years ago he was running a red hot paper on the line of the Michigan Central railroad. A man named Carson, who was running for some country office, was given a bad racket, and the editor received a note that if he had any more to say he might expect to receive a good pounding. He had a still more bitter attack the next week, and the paper was hardly mailed before in walked Carson, the candidate, accompanied by a brother and two cousins. The four were strapping big fellows, and each was armed with a horsewhip.—The two compositors and the "devil" got out with all speed, leaving the editor without support. He realized the situation at once, and began:

"Walk in, gentlemen; I presume you have come to horsewhip me?"

"We have," they answered.

"Very well. Have you thoroughly considered the matter?"

"It doesn't need any consideration," replied Carson. "You have lied about me, and I'm going to lick you within an inch of your life!"

"Just so my friend; but first hear what I have to say. Did you ever hear of the press being stopped because the editor was cow-hided?"

"I dunno."

"Well, you never did. Lick me all you choose and my paper comes out week after week just the same. The power of the press is next to the lever which moves the universe. It makes or breaks parties, builds up or tears down, plants or destroys. Aggravate the editor and the press becomes a sword to wound or kill. Wallop me if you will, but next week I'll come out more bitter than ever.

There was an embarrassing silence right here and the face of each horsewhipper had an anxious look.

"It will go all over the world—to America, Canada, France, England—ay clear to Jerusalem, that the Carson family of this county live on roots and Johnny cake; that they stole a dog from a blind man; that they murdered a peddler for a pair of two shilling suspenders; that the women were club-footed, and the men work their ears when they sing; that the—"

"What is the regular subscription to the *Herald*?" interrupted Carson.

"Only twelve shillings a year."

"Put us four down."

"Very well—six dollars—that's correct. Run in and see me—all of you, and if any of you want to see any of my Detroit exchanges I shall only be too glad to serve you."—*Detroit Free Press.*

WHY WOMEN ARE SCARCE

IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO, ALONG THE NEW RAILROADS.

Interview in New York Times with a Miner.

The country is rapidly increasing in population, and the settlers are a class of men that will bring about the reforms that are needed. It may be added that women (except Indian or Mexican) are scarce, and a single incident will give a good reason why. A young man but just married went to a mining quarter with his wife to keep a boarding house. In the tavern where he stopped, a brawny cowboy familiarly clapped the lady under the chin, when the man interfered with, "Excuse me, sir, this lady is my wife." "Your wife! Young fellow, a woman who comes into camp is everybody's wife." By this time it was discovered that the trembling woman had French heels to her boots! That was too much. Out came the pistols, and bullet after bullet struck the narrow heels until they were quite shot off, and without hurting her feet. It need scarcely be added that the young couple "hit east" by the earliest conveyance and gave up the boarding house idea, in that region at least. Rough persons are common in all mountainous, and people must make the best of it; but in the region of which we write there are many phases that ought to be and might be corrected.

Business Cards.

Hotels.

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ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

(VIII36 tf.)

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., January 5, 1882.

E. H. BAND, Editor and Proprietor.

THE NEW YEAR AND THE PAST.

Such a year of terrors, anxieties and disappointments has seldom marked the impending cycles that divide the world's revolutions. Planetary conjunctions, transits, eclipses, comets, have been the celestial phenomena, which seem to have exerted acknowledged effects on the ordinary movements and material changes in the earth's yearly habits. The dire prognostications of prophets have been defeated and faith in such idle vaticinations decidedly unsettled, but the year 1881 passes into history, as very strange and memorable in its most exciting events. There has been enough planetary and cosmic disturbance to raise fears and portentous auguries in the minds of the superstitious and the credulous. The behavior of Jupiter, Venus and Saturn, the March eclipse of the sun, the eclipse of the moon and the appearance of most noted comets with the prophecy that the world is soon to be treated to the sight of the expansion of a waning star into one of great magnitude and brightness, the repetition of the star that rested over the manger at Bethlehem, these strange sights and soothsayings have furnished sufficient present disturbance and future expectation to rouse the human imagination and create a belief that extraordinary realizations are not far distant. Still no student, nor devout believer really believes that the end is here. Only a few of the intensely susceptible and easily superstitious read the signs as immediate to the great change. Still to the waiting student, to the faithful expectant in God's promises, every portent is treasured, every new revelation carefully pondered, every new development of science noted down, every fresh realization laid up for future reference. If the later days are really approaching, there may be expected the multiplying of the signs and portents, which are ascribed to this period. The world of humanity has passed through struggles corresponding to the physical. Experience verifies the theories of black letter philosophers that there is a mysterious connection between celestial and human disturbances. The masses of people have been restless and unsatisfied. Attacks on rulers as the authors of political woes have been frequent. The Czar and our own President have fallen victims to the maddened frenzy of Nihilists and an ambitious crank, who did an irreparable act for a damnable *eclat*. Political and social eruptions are still unsubdued. The terrible forces of nature have been asserted in full play, in the awful railway and ocean disasters, in the hideous causes of conflagration. In explosions singular and unexpected from the flouring mill to the candy shop and malt house. But amid the catalogue of destructive energies, destroying forces, there stands out the unparalleled revival and urgency of a new development. An unwritten law seems to be compelling the putting forth of irrepressible activities to bind the people together by bands of steel, by a rapid transit, quick communications of nation with nation. Ocean steamers to move with the wings of the wind, railroads like spider webs over the earth's surface, tunneling beneath rivers, seas and mountains tell the strange and effective lesson of the activities of the race towards an incomprehensible nearness, and final ending. The world thus reaches out to become more akin. Distant are made near neighbors. Inaccessible countries are bridged, and there is no obstacle that prevents the human race from knowing each other, whether near or afar. Out of the great national tragedy there may come political regeneration, in the lines of honest service, patriotic devotion, a higher responsibility and a more strict accountability. There were certain principles attaching to and originating with the dead President that will be cherished as legacies by the nation. They have been accepted and endorsed by his successor, and will be carried out. When executed there will be an ultimate gain of priceless value. The works of the dead still live. Neither the memory nor the genius of Garfield can soon be obliterated. Nor does that fact abate the sterling qualities, the eminent appreciation of the situation manifested by President Arthur. Do he ever so well, there are certain ineffaceable impressions of his predecessor that cannot be stamped out. Death has been busy among our great and illustrious. Disraeli, Thomas Carlyle, George Eliot, Dean Stanley, Bishop Havens, James T. Fields, Dr. Bacon, Dr. Holland, Dr. Hayes, Senator Burnside, General Martindale, Judge Clifford, John W. Forney, Shelton McKenzie, are bare references to a few of the long list. But with the pestilence, the disasters, the deaths and disappointments of the past year the new dawns with extravagant hopefulness. No sublimer attempt bids fair ever to have been put forth to increase and multiply and occupy the land. The restlessness of the American race is to find an ample field for unbecoming its surplus energies in the development of the vast unoccupied country for the first time opened up to settlement. There is to be a hegira to the southwest and northwest. The older towns and cities must prepare to surrender much of the most energetic of their population for the new movements.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

THE receptions at the white house and at the residences of several of the high officials at Washington on New Year's day exceeded in brilliancy and attractions any since the days of Mansion.

REPORTS from Germany state that notwithstanding the large immigration from that country in 1881, it will be still larger in 1882.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27, 1881.

The XLVIIth Congress having put itself in trim for the work of the long session before it, its members have gone to the bosoms of their divers and sundry constituencies—gone home to gladden other places with their presence and "presents." But the weather resembles "Christmas weather," or the usual weather of the merry holidays, about as much as an ordinary Democratic Congressman resembles a statesman. It is sorry weather for a merry season. No snow, no music from dainty tongue of sleigh-bell, or sleigh-belle; no frosty air to nip the world and send its denizens hurrying on their holiday errands of pleasure. But the return of the holiday season always lights up this part of the year, though its days are briefer and generally filled with more of cold and gloom than any others of the year. Echoes of the songs of "Peace and Good Will to Man" come merrily down through the ages to gladden the winter air, and the glory of the white plumage of the angels who bore the "Glad Tidings" eighteen hundred years ago, seems to flash over the world once more.

Speaker Kiefer's organization of the Committees in the House seems to have been carried out, in the main, according to the expectations and wishes of that body; and at the same time in a manner that will serve the many public interests and satisfy the party demands. The country confidently expected that the Speakership would go to the West; as when Mr. Kasson seemed unlikely to be heavy enough to concentrate the Western force successfully against Hiscock's Eastern following, and Don Cameron "twisted the tail of the Pennsylvania delegation and brought it around for Kiefer,"—as a leading Illinois Congressman graphically if not elegantly expressed it—and Wisconsin and Michigan fell in and the Western tidal wave swallowed up everything, the result was taken philosophically. What has followed in the organization of the Committees is taken in the same way; and now the work of taking public opinion, as applied to the various interests of the country, and crystallizing it into law, and "appropriations" will go forward shortly. Already in the Senate the keynote of the coming battle has been sounded—on the tariff question. This, to-day, is the vital centre of the power of the Republican party. That issue carried it triumphantly through the last National canvass, and seems plainly destined to rule the destiny of the next great National struggle of 1884. Last fall demonstrated that the manufacturing interests of Indiana had suddenly converted a Democratic State into a Republican one. In Illinois and other Northern States, distinctively agricultural though they are, the manufacturing interests are outstripping the agricultural—i. e., greater progress is being made in manufactures than in the improvement of agriculture; and so the tariff question is paramount in politics.

So in the South, especially in Tennessee and Georgia, where manufacturing interests are beginning to dominate the planter interests, tariff ideas are growing up with the "New South" and its new notions of political independence. The Houks, Moores, Thornbergs, Magruders, Hawkinses, and Brownlows talk it boldly about Washington this winter that "Tennessee is going Republican straight and clean, next election." And Marshal Longstreet, of Georgia, is marshaling the Republicans and "Independents," like Stephens and Speer, and the young business element of Tennessee's sister State, to fall in under the tariff banner and hasten the manufacturing era so auspiciously inaugurated in the Atlanta Exposition, along with the Independent era in politics—independence of old Bourbon-planter freetradeism. The signs of the times indicate, about the National Capital, that those patriots who calculate to win glory this winter in Congress in "revising the tariff," to do much good,"—or harm—will, to use rather a slang phrase of the lobby, "get left."

Washington city, along with all the civilized world, is profoundly impressed over the news of the finding that the New York *Herald's* Jeanette has been lost and its bold and hardy crew found. But our city feels a particular interest in the matter because the family of Lieutenant John W. Danenhower lives in Georgetown, or "West Washington." Lieutenant D. is a young man of 30, tall, dark and raw-boned like his father, W. W. Danenhower, whom I knew as a Know-Nothing Chicago newspaper man in Illinois "befo' the wah," and who was an elector-at-large in the Bell and Everett ticket in that State.

That lively St. Louis female limb of the law, Miss Phoebe Cousins, is looking about the Capital after a sheep-skin from the Supreme Court. She's a "fine lawyer"—that is, fine looking. She would have made a much handsomer Attorney General for our esthetic President than —

"That old Philadelphia rooster,
The Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster."

The "Western style" of congratulation about the Post Office Department over the new Postmaster General is—"Howe? —shake! And the congratulation is cordial, too, for Howe is felt to be a good, honest, capable man for the place. A good Cabinet specimen, though by no means a 'fossil.'" JUNIUS.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2d, 1882.

It transpires that the large latitude given to the assassin Guiteau by Judge Cox was in pursuance of an understanding with the District Attorney, its object being to give the experts in attendance to observe the everyday conduct of the scoundrel and contrast it with that he exhibited at their interviews with him while in confinement. When he became so bold and self-confident as to declare himself entirely sane, and has proved his declaration true by dexterous handling of facts and testimony as brought out by the prosecution, the counsel for the people asked the Judge to put the prisoner in the dock and treat him as other murderers on trial had been treated. Guiteau and his counsel then for the first time realized fully that he had been "given rope and hung himself." In the light of these facts it behooves the New York *Tribune*, the *Times*, and the host of other harsh critics that have assailed Judge Cox to retract their slanders and admit that both the prosecution and Court know better how to quiet this extraordinary case than the vagaries of the assassin.

There has been a great deal of [illegible] cratic clique and clamor over the arrangement of the House Committees, and particularly over that on Privileges and Elections, of which Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, is chairman. These gentlemen are a little "too previous" in their remarks and changes. Mr. Calkins declares that his Committee is fairly made up, in accordance with the customs of the House. Last session the Committee as made up by Speaker Randall, was constituted of nine Democrats, five Republicans, and one Greenbacker; this year it consists of nine Republicans, four Democrats, one Readjuster, and one Greenbacker, thus giving the minority of this House the same representation precisely that the minority had in the last House. Mr. Calkins says, further, that he does not regard the Elections Committee a mere party machine, and so far as he is concerned it shall not be run as such—no man will be turned out or put into a seat simply because he is a Democrat or a Republican. The Committee is busily at work, and the testimony in five cases has been sent to the printer. A disposition is manifest to take up, examine, and act on cases at once instead of indulging in the usual interminable delays. If this Congress gives us a departure from the disgraceful method recently practiced of keeping contestants who were really elected out in the cold until the very last day and hour of the second session, it will deserve no little praise. This thing of permitting a man who was never elected to draw the pay and perform the duties through a whole term and then on the last day confessing that it was wrong and vote pay also to the other fellow, is a crying evil. I put dawing the pay first and foremost, as with many Congressmen that is the most important part of it.

Ex-Secretary Blaine is preparing the eulogy upon the late President Garfield to be delivered in the hall of the House of Representatives when the funeral services are observed by Congress. He but recently sent the committee in charge of the arrangements his acceptance of the invitation. The selection of Mr. Blaine for this service was most happy and appropriate. Forever will his name be linked with the brief but honorable and satisfactory Administration of that statesman who, in the zenith of a well-deserved fame, was taken from his countrymen by the dastardly act of a cowardly assassin. None other than James G. Blaine could have been appropriately chosen to impress upon the minds of the people, and in words that will live, those traits of character, habits of life, and modes of action which will always endear the memory of James A. Garfield, not only to his contemporaneous fellow citizens, but their descendants yet to move and live. The oration of Mr. Blaine will be a labor of love, and in its records of the life and appreciation of the virtues of the dead President will reflect, in words scarcely possible to another, the universal feeling of citizens of the United States upon the National bereavement.

Among the politicians and Congressmen remaining here during the recess there has been a good deal of talk about the remark let fall by Senator Jones of Nevada, that before the 15th of January the name of ex-Senator Sargent, of California, would be named to succeed Kirkwood as Secretary of the Interior. The question before the gossips is whether or not Senator Jones knows what he is talking about. On general principles, being a close friend of the President, it would be assumed that he does. Yet there are some who believe Kirkwood will remain, and others who say that Sargent would not be appointed in any event because of the old scandal that has been buried for years. This and the House Committees and the New Year's receptions comprise about all we have had to talk about the past week.

It is now understood that General and Mrs. Grant will visit the President during the latter part of January, but Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris is expected to arrive here the latter part of next week on a visit to her first bridesmaid, Miss Anna Barnes. There was quite a buzz in "society" the other day over the report that Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames had attended a semi-public festival and read an elaborate essay on "Famous Receptions" while her aged father lay dead in her house on Capitol Hill awaiting burial. That one so prominent as she has been criticising others should so far forget the amenities of civilized society is a little remarkable; but then Mary Clemmer is like a good many other literary ladies of the present day, "a law unto herself."

JUNIUS.

Garfield's Tomb.

A Cleveland letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says many strangers visiting Cleveland are surprised to learn that a detachment of United States infantry are still detailed to watch the vault wherein lie the remains of our honored President. Night and day can be heard the measured tramp, tramp of the sentry on duty, and it is intended to continue this watchfulness until the body is deposited in the ground. Through the grated door of the vault can be seen the elegant casket given by the Masonic brethren. Covered with beautiful flowers, kept fresh by loving hands, it is still visited daily by hundreds of people, many of whom eagerly seek the cast-off blossoms as mementoes. Near the vault is the shelter-house, and on the other side of the lake the white tents of the soldiers are pitched. At the base of the hill upon which the monument is to be placed, a glass-house is erected, inclosing the funeral car, still trimmed with immortelles and the trappings of woe.

An aged couple, who had been gazing with tear-dimmed eyes upon the casket, approached the guard and asked if they might not be permitted to have a few flowers from off the coffin. He told them that he could not open the vault. They were much disappointed, and said that they were from the distant South, had always been rebels, but that the death of Garfield had changed their feelings, and that they had journeyed far for the privilege of standing by his tomb.

GOVERNOR BEAVER continues to grow in favor with the people as the days slowly lengthen out.

SECRETARY LINCOLN will probably remain at the head of the war department. No one should ask for his removal.

The New Year.

Night and day
Thro' the dim night
Fell the soft snow,
Now fast, now slow,
Making the pools
Like sheeted ghosts
Robing the woods
In finer goods
Than ever were spun by mortal skill.
And blanched on the sunny side of the hill.
Fringes were woven by weavers, where
The warp is mist, and the woof is air;
The world is dressed like a bird, in white,
Although the poor old year died last night.

Drop not a tear
On the cold bier
Of the brave year
Whose corse is here.
His work is done,
And battles won,
And he will be
Named with the free
Thro' future time
For deeds sublime.
We welcome here
The new-born year.
The snow that falls
From the grey walls
Of the thick clouds
Is not for shrouds
For the days fled
Or the years dead.
'Tis the white fleece,
Emblem of peace,
Sent down to cheer
The soft young year.
May no red vein
Make a red stain
On the robe white
Worn last night.
No clan the soft
Sweet bells shall,
Ring the true chime
Of the good time.
Ring loud and clear
For the New Year.

The Christmas Festivals.

It is not a little singular that the commemoration of the birth of our adorable Redeemer is followed by the commemoration of three martyrdoms in succession—that of St. Stephen, on the 26th of December; that of St. John the Evangelist, on 27th of December; and that of the Holy Innocents on 28th of December. As Wheatly well put it: "As there are three kinds of martyrdom, the first both in will and in deed, which is the highest; the second, in will but not in deed; the third, in deed but not in will, so the Church commemorates these martyrs in the same order: St. Stephen first, who suffered death both in will and in deed; St. John the Evangelist next, who suffered martyrdom in will but not in deed, and the Holy Innocents last, who suffered in deed but not in will." It was the proximity of the day of the Nativity of our blessed Lord to the day of the martyrdom of St. Stephen, which led St. Augustine to make the striking remark that it was the birth of Christ that he might die for us, which gave men, such as the first martyr, St. Stephen, courage to die for Him Who came into the world to die for us.

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GOLD Grand chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many workers, both men, boys and girls, to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. [illegible]

LARGEE GREENHOUSE,

HAS MORE PLANTS THAN EVER, AND FINER.

Winter Blooming Plants

IN MANY VARIETIES.

Cut Flowers to Order or in Designs.

A FACT!

Fresh Goods are Every Day Received at

H. L. WILSON'S STORE,

MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA.,

For the benefit of those who PAY CASH and get great bargains in all kinds of

CHOICE

Family Groceries,

PROVISIONS, ETC.

ALSO

HAMS, BUTTER & EGGS ALWAYS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

TEAS, COFFEES, FRUITS, WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE.

Remember the place—the Wendel Store.

18-tf. H. L. WILSON.

LIVERY

AND

Exchange Sables

F. O. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

C. V. GILLIS,

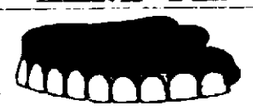
dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

FANCY GOODS, &C.

KANE PA.



L. M. RAUB,

Surgeon Dentist,

Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

Teeth Extracted

WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic and gas.

Twenty-three years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport

At the Wright House

Tuesday, Jan'y 3d, 1882.

LEGAL BLANKS!

All the Blanks named below are kept in stock at the MINER Office, Smethport, Pa. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly filled. Any kind of blank not noted in this list will be printed on short notice at the same prices of those kept in stock.

Admissio Attorney,
Admissio Notary Public,
Admissio Revival,
Affidavit and Recognizance for Appeal,
Attorney's Confession on Judgt Note,
Affidavit and Attachment for Board,
Attachments,
Attorney's Receipts,
Bond of Indemnity to Constable,
Bond—Lessees,
Bond—Judgment,
Bond—Constables',
Bond of def't in att'achm't,
Bond for stay of exec'n,
Blank motion,
Commitments,
Constable's sale,
Collector's Sale,
Contract—Land,
Contract—Timber,
Charters of Incorporation, with application—Letter of Instruction,
Deed—Warranty,
Deed—Pa. Rs.
Deed Quit Claim,
Declaration Common Counts (2 kinds,)
Recognizance,
Election Notice,
Foreign Attachment,
Lease—Mortgage,
Lease—Oil (2 kinds,)
Lease—Land,
Mechanic's Lien,
Marriage Certificate,
Note—single sheet,
Motion for Precept,
Mary, with copy of account,
Oath of bond for att'at (writ
Petition for License,
Precepts,
Precept for Summons,
Precept & Sum'ns for Jury,
Precept for Pa. Rs.
Precepts for Subp'as in Ass'pt,
Plaintiff's Statement and Rules,
Plaintiff's Bond in Replevin,
Peer Orders,
Praecipe,
Record of Ju[illegible]ents and Liens,
Road Orders,
Summons,
Subpoenas,
Rules Points to Revive Judgment,
Sheriff's Bill of Sale,
Statement for Judgment on Motes,
Subpoena Orders,
Transcript—Commonwealth,
Transcript—Civil,
Warrants,
Acknowledgments for Witness,
Sat. Fa. upon Recognizance.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one who is in need of money should delay speaking at once. Costly Outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. July.

EX-SOLDIERS And their widows and heirs, should send 10 cents for sample copy of the NATIONAL TRIBUNE, the only paper published at Washington, D. C. It contains stories from the War, Camp Life, Secrets from the Battlefield, and a thousand things of interest to our soldiers and their families. It contains all the Laws and Instructions relating to Pensions and Bounty for Soldiers and their heirs. Right kind of a paper. Only $1 a year. Send 10 cents for sample copy, and see it. Address, NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Box 503, Washington, D. C. 6m

PENSIONS.

SODA FOUNTAIN

CONFECTIONERY

STORE.

Having recently opened a Confectionery store in Smethport I am prepared to furnish the public with

Choice Fresh Candies,

OF ALL KINDS,

TROPICAL FRUITS,

NUTS, ETC., ETC.

OYSTERS!

Fresh shell oysters served

RAW, STEWED,

FRIED, STEAMED,

AND IN EVERY STYLE DESIRED AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

A call is respectfully solicited.

52-tf T. J. HUMES.

PENSIONS For SOLDIERS, Soldiers' widows or children. Thousands entitled. Pensions given for loss of fingers, toes, injuries, rupture, piles, &c. Patents for inventions procured. Pensions given for loss of fingers, toes, injuries, rupture, piles, &c. Patents for inventions procured. Pensions given for loss of fingers, toes, injuries, rupture, piles, &c. Patents for inventions procured.

JEWELRY

of all descriptions.

SILVER-WARE

The Best Made.

POCKET CUTLERY

A Full Assortment.

SPECTACLES

AND

EYE-GLASSES

TOYS,

And all Goods in my line for which I will DUPLICATE any REGULAR DEALERS Prices.

I Will match the

'ROCKFORD'

against the World for time and money All kinds of

REPAIRING

a specialty, and all work WARRANTED.

Call and See us.

M. L. Armstrong,

MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA

PLUMBING

Gas and Steam Fiting.

As the citizens of Smethport are about to introduce water into their streets,

IRLBACKER & DAVIS,

No. 503 Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

—AND—

IRLBACKER, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 144 Union Street,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Offer their services to do anything desired in the line of Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, guaranteeing the best possible work and materials at the lowest possible prices.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

1882.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Weekly stands at the head of American illustrated weekly journals. By its superb position in politics, its admirable illustrations, its carefully chosen serials, short stories, sketches, and poems, contributed by the foremost artists and authors of the day, it carries instruction and entertainment to thousands of American Homes.

It will always be the aim of the publishers to make *Harper's Weekly* the most popular and attractive family newspaper in the world.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

HARPER'S WEEKLY	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
The THREE Above Publications	10 00
Any TWO above named	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	1 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	5 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year, (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volumes of the *Weekly* begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after receipt of order.

The last Twelve Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chances of loss.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. W. RUBIN,

Dealer in

Gold and Silver Watches.

—JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.—

Having employed a first-class Watchmaker and Engraver, I am now prepared to do all manner of

ENGRAVING,

and such work as belongs to the trade.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

I have also on hand a fine assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

GO TO THE

Marble Front Store!

SMETHPORT, PA.,

TO BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS!

GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes.

W. D. GALLUP,

PROPRIETOR.

E. L. ANDRUS. J. W. PRATT. D. A. PRATT.

Andrus, Pratt AND Co.

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

FANCY & STAPLE

Groceries,

FRUITS

—AND—

VEGETABLES.

Old Stand, 127 Union Street, and New Store, 128 Union Street, in New Osterhoudt Block. One Block above New Methodist Church.

Olean, N. Y.

XIX-6m.

R. F. Richmond & Son,

Druggists and Pharmacists,

No. 34 Main Street,

SMETHPORT, PA.

—10—

Fresh and Reliable Drugs, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Fine Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, And a Full Line of Cigars Always on Hand.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded Night or Day.

An Electric night bell connected with sleeping room gives special facilities for night calls, &c.

LIVERY

and

Exchange Stables

At The Wright House Barn.

FRANK VICKERY, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

GOOD HORSES AND STYLISH RIGS

Horses may Summer, Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

All kinds of Job Work done at this office.

DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES.

School Books, Blank Books.

Stationery,

Fancy Goods.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY CAN BE FOUND AT

THE

DRUG AND BOOK STORE

—OF—

A. B. ARMSTRONG,

Smethport, Pa.

NEW

Meat and Vegetable

MARKET!

Having recently opened a meat and Vegetable market in

SMETHPORT!

I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c., always on hand.

—ALSO,—

VEGETABLES!

IN THEIR SEASON.

Highest market price paid for Hides.

G. W. WILLIAMS.

Main Street, - - - Smethport, Pa.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch, and reasonable prices, at the MINER Office.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., January 5, 1882.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have frequently made requests through these columns to delinquent subscribers for a settlement, yet it was fruitless. To one individual the amount looks small, still when you take into consideration the number of different parties who are indebted to us the sum is not so trifling. We need the money and must have it. To those who can and will pay we will give them a chance to do so and save costs. To those who can and will not, we intend to place their accounts in the hands of their nearest Justice of the Peace with authority to collect. This is the only way we can devise of getting our just debts, and as we do not feel like continually dunning our patrons we are compelled to resort to it. Our accounts must be balanced on or before the first of January. Remember this and pay up.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Write it 1882.

—Theodore Tilton lectured in Bradford on Tuesday evening.

—Ex-Sheriff Bartwell is moving into his residence on Water street.

—The *Petroleum World* has suspended publication. It was an oilman's journal and probably collapsed on account of eighty-cent oil.

—An exchange says Mrs. Livermore is lecturing on "The Boy of To-Day," who is out in front of the church waiting for "The Coming Girl."

—The year 1882 having begun on Sunday will also close on that holy day, thus giving to the year fifty-three Sabbath days, an honor not often bestowed on the same period of time.

—A gold watch and chain was raffled for at M. L. Armstrong's store Monday evening and won by J. G. Boyer. That's one way of presenting an officer with a watch for services rendered.

—The pleasant gathering of our young people at the Bennett House on Tuesday night will be remembered as one of the best. The music by three of Jamison's band was very good.

—The County Auditors were in session two days this week reviewing the financial affairs of the county during the last year. They adjourned yesterday to meet again next Tuesday.

—The Week of Prayer is being observed in this place with union prayer services at the Baptist church every evening at 7 o'clock. Thus far the meetings have been well attended and interesting.

—Mrs. Louis Taylor, aged 84, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. T. L. Medbury on Monday morning at nine o'clock. Mrs. Taylor was one of the oldest residents of Smethport, having moved here in 1824.

—The Smethport correspondent of the Bradford *Sunday News* had things badly mixed in his last communication. A revision of his copy before sending it would probably help the compositor in trying to get at what he wanted to say.

—McKean county is pretty well fixed financially just at present, there being $45,886.99 in the treasury. Last year was considered a very lean one, so to speak. 1882 starts out with flattering prospects of being a very "phat" year for the county.

—The New York *Mail and Express* speaking of the number of printed papers and periodicals, says: "That is, the total number of publications is 34,274, their aggregate annual circulation being about 10,853,006,000 copies. There are 4,020 daily newspapers, and 18,274 weeklies. Enough newspapers and periodicals are published to give each inhabitant of the globe about six or seven copies of a paper yearly."

—Mrs. McKean, mother of Mrs. Henry Gallup, met with a painful accident on Saturday afternoon last. While walking along King street, and when at the corner of Union she slipped and fractured her ankle. Unable to walk she was compelled to remain sitting on the edge of the sidewalk for nearly an hour before she could make herself heard and receive assistance. Considering the severity of the day and the intensity of the pain it must have been a trying ordeal Mrs. McKean had to pass through.

—The law of Pennsylvania defining the relations of landlord and tenant is clearly defined. When a tenant rents a house from year to year running, say, from April 1, 1871, the three-months' notice to quit must be given before April 1, 1882, or the tenant can occupy the premises for another year. But when the lease is for a fixed, definite period, to expire at a certain time, a notice before the expiration of the time is unnecessary. If the tenant does not then remove, the landlord may, after its expiration, give notice and proceed under the act of March 21, 1873.

—Johnathan Pierce, of the Cornpanter tribe of Indians, was in Oil City a few days ago. Johnathan claims that the descendants of Cornplanter owned an undivided one-half interest in the land where Oil City now stands. He relates that Cornplanter originally sold 308 acres to Messrs. Connelly and Kinnear, and that subsequently Cornplanter repurchased from Connelly an undivided one-half interest in the tract. Pierce says he has a deed for the property and that there are about 100 descendants of Cornplanter among whom the property should be divided.

—Saturday evening next there will be presented at the Opera House one of the best plays that has ever been put upon the stage in Smethport. It is entitled "The Planter's Daughter." It was brought here under the auspices of Wagner & Reis, managers of the Bradford Opera House. It is highly spoken of throughout the country by the entire press and is deserving of a good patronage. We hope our people will turn out liberally and help encourage such good entertainments in coming to our town. We have been victimized by one-horse concerns long enough and now that we have a chance to hear a good play by a good company no doubt will be able to appreciate it.

—Two million feet of escaped logs were caught at Lock Haven last week.

—Ex-Commissioner Abbey says it is a great relief to be able to meet people and not get a "turning over."

—The prospects are very favorable for a fall of snow sufficient to make good sleighing. Won't that be joyful.

—Will J. McConnell, the temperance lecturer who did such effective service in this place, is holding meetings in Salamanca, N. Y.

The New Leaf.

JAN. 1.	FEB. 1
New Year,	Feel Queer—
Eighty-two,	Ill at ease—
No beer—	One beer,
The year through!	If you please
No juice—	Don't care
Mighty true!	If I do
Won't smoke,	A cigar?
Never chew!	Yes, I chew.
Don't care	Beer's thin
What they think—	Weak stuff!
Won't swear,	Whisky skin
Never drink?	Good enough.

Vick's Floral Guide.

This work is before us, and those who send 10 cents to James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., for it, will be *disappointed*. Instead of getting a cheap thing, as the price would indicate, they will receive a very handsome work of 180 pages, and perhaps 1000 illustrations—not cheap, but elegant illustrations, on the very best of calendered paper, and as a set off to the whole, two beautiful Colored Plates that are worth twice the price of the book.

The Nineteenth Volume.

Week before last, the McKean *Miner* entered upon the 19th year of its existence, and will soon be old enough to vote, although in its minority it has wielded a powerful influence over the votes of its readers. The *Miner* is the oldest paper in McKean county and under the editorship of our friend Hard takes a high rank among the journals of the northern tier counties. Here's our democratic "hat" Mr. *Miner*, may you live long and prosper.—*Northern Tier Reporter.*

The Epiphany.

The word means to shine upon—and so to reveal, and manifest. The Epiphany season is the time commemorated in our Lord's life, when He was manifested to the Gentiles by the star leading the wise men from the East; when, again, He was manifested as God's son, at His Baptism, by the voice from heaven, and the descent of the Holy Spirit; and when again He manifested forth His Divinity and glory at the first miracle of the turning water into wine at Cana.

This Epiphany is a festival which has always been celebrated with great ceremony throughout the whole church; its threefold meaning, and its close association with the Nativity as the end of Christmas-tide, making it a kind of accumulative festival. In some countries the day is known as "Twelfth Day"—or "old Christmas"—being twelve days from the Nativity.

The Planter's Wife.

This new and stirring drama will be presented at the Opera House Saturday evening. The Pittsburg *Chronicle* has this to say of the piece:

"The Planter's Wife" is a play that pleases the audience. They are at times convulsed with laughter, and wrapt in the fate of a woman who is tried as few women are tried. In intent and execution the play is really a reflex of our own time. The author has taken fresh material, giving it strong local coloring and in a clear, connected and very skillful manner, told a story that appeals to an audience. The manner in which the complications are handled are so excellent, the disposition of the characters so satisfactory, that everybody is pleased. If that is not a successful play, we don't know what is; then it has the great merit cleanness.

Death of T. L. Chapin.

All persons who have had business at our Court House will miss Mr. T. L. Chapin, who has for many years officiated as tipstaff. His demise was very sudden. He attended to his duties at the last court and was apparently enjoying good health; however, the court had hardly adjourned before it was learned that he was dead, heart disease being the cause. Mr. Chapin was born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1838 but came to this State with his parents in 1853. Growing up to manhood in Keating township, he was universally known and his death will be regretted by all. He filled whatever office he was called to with credit to himself and to the benefit of others. A loving husband and kind father, his decease will leave a void that cannot be filled in a family which no doubt looked forward to a happier Christmas than events allowed. He was universally liked, and the bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community. The funeral services took place at the Court House Tuesday, Dec. 27th, Rev. Brunning of Bradford officiating. The remains were interred in Rose Hill cemetery.

Christmas at St. Luke's.

Under the present Rector at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, in our town, we have always something to chronicle about special and interesting services at that church upon the great festival days of the year. The Christmas services this year began on Christmas Eve, when a number of children received Holy Baptism. The church, we observed, was not so elaborately trimmed with evergreens, as it was a year ago, but especial pains had been taken to deck the Altar, which was bright with flowers, and clusters of lights on either side. On Christmas morning there were two celebrations of the Holy Communion, and at the second service a short address was made by the minister, instead of the usual sermon, owing to the length of the service.

The children's festival was held on Wednesday evening, 28th, at the Kittredge Opera House, where a repast was served to the little folks and others, after which a good sized Christmas tree was illuminated, and revealed its loaded branches to many glad eyes. Many regrets were expressed at the absence of Rev. Mr. McCandless on account of sickness. The ladies who had the festival in charge, were kindly assisted by Mr. Kittredge, in making preparations, and return him thanks for generous liberality and help to make the entertainment a success.

NEW OFFICERS.

THEY WERE SWORN IN LAST MONDAY AND COMMENCED THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES AT ONCE.

On Monday last the newly elected officers of McKean county were sworn in and entered upon the discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Mr. Henry Hamlin and P. M. Fuller will occupy the bench as Associates to President Judge Williams.

Both of these selections were excellent. They are careful, capable men, and will render valuable assistance to the county.

THE SHERIFF.

The office of Sheriff of McKean county is of great responsibility, and one requiring a wise and intelligent head. In Col. Wilcox the people have secured a man to preside over this important position that will conduct it in such a manner that when he steps down and out for his successor three years hence, the people will rise and exclaim, "Well done thou good and faithful servant." In his selection of a chief deputy he has displayed unusual good judgment. He could have probably hunted from sea to sea and yet not found a man more capable of taking charge of the main office than John R. Chadwick. Mr. Chadwick is thoroughly versed in all affairs of the county, having been in the Prothonotary's office for years, he has acquired a knowledge of the business of the Sheriff equally as good as though he had performed the duties himself.

Mr. H. F. Barbour and Mr. John J. Roberts, two good and trusty men, will have charge of the business in and around Bradford. Mr. Barbour is not what might be termed a green hand, as he has had a chance to gain considerable information regarding the business, and as he is a man who never lets an opportunity for schooling himself in any matter pass by, he, no doubt, will prove a very efficient deputy. Of Mr. Roberts, we can say he is very apt, has a large circle of acquaintances throughout the county, and is a man well qualified to act in the capacity for which he has been chosen.

Mr. F. B. Dean, of Bradford, will occupy the jail and take charge of the prisoners. Mr. D. who is very highly spoken of, has been a resident of Bradford for some time and has gained some idea of the manner in which to handle and feed the class of criminals who are to be his guests during the term in which he is to serve.

With this strong and able force of assistants we see no reason why the Colonel should not be successful in keeping the wicked element of this county in subjection.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE.

Mr. Jno. B. Brawley, whom the people last fall chose to fill the office of Prothonotary, Register, and Recorder, and Clerk of the Courts, is now serving his second term, notwithstanding the many protestations we made that another term of office would not be beneficial to him, and seems to enter into the discharge of his duties as cheerful as he did three years ago. Although Mr. B. differs with us materially in our political ideas and notions he is a thorough gentleman, and he has been rewarded for the faithful discharge of his duties by being placed in his old position by the people. His brother, Mr. Hugh P. Brawley, a genial and clever young man, is chief clerk. Hugh has been in the office for the last three years and during that period, has made good use of the opportunity in grasping a thorough idea of transacting the business.

Mr. Brawley has stationed A. T. Hughes in the Recorders office as Chief Deputy. Al's ability to fill the place is equal to the best, and as he is very social and obliging and a first-rate good fellow, we are glad to see him in the office.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Mr. Edward McSweeney, for a time a resident and practicing lawyer of this place, was the people's choice for this important office. He is a young lawyer of fine ability, and has won distinction at the bar of McKean county. He has a very pleasant personal appearance, with unquestionable integrity as an upright and honorable man, and will without doubt fill the office to the satisfaction of the people.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

F. S. Johnson, of Bradford, A. T. Palmer, of Dallas City, and Andrew Reilly, of Smethport, form the Board of Commissioners.

Mr. Johnson, during his residence in the county, has gained an enviable reputation as a shrewd business man. He is of that type of men quick to discern the wants of the people, and always willing to perform them. Any thing for the welfare of the county that comes under the observation of Mr. J. will not pass by unheeded.

In Mr. Palmer we have a man well trained in the many business avenues of life, a gentleman always ready to enter into any business available for the promotion and interests of the county. He has been an active and successful business man for many years. Mr. P.'s fine business qualifications are just what is needed for the important trust to which he has been chosen.

Mr. Andy Reilly, the Democratic member is widely known throughout the county. In Mr. R. the county will find a very useful hand when it has in contemplation the construction of any buildings or bridges. He is a mason by trade and can give a very correct idea of how much a bridge or building should cost. He is a good business man and will make a very useful officer.

With these three gentlemen to look after the interest of old McKean, we can safely say, it will not lag.

The new Commissioners were unanimous in retaining Mr. John R. Shoemaker, the very efficient clerk who served the old board. It was a wise selection and the new board are to be congratulated in securing the services of such a reliable man.

Up to this time no attorney has been appointed by the new board.

AUDITORS.

The new Board of Auditors consist of A. P. Brewer, W. H. Wiggins and A. A. Stevens. The duty of these gentlemen is of short duration, yet none the less important. No one acquainted with them will question their ability to faithfully and accurately discharge the duties incumbent on the office.

Of the oil officers we have [illegible] without a word.

At the time when the commissioners took charge of the affairs of the county the treasury was empty, and taking this into consideration and the many important duties then requiring their attention, it placed them in many embarrassing situations. Of course they made mistakes, the same as other men in like positions have. There are very few public men that can please all. During their official career a handsome new Court House has been erected that will stand as a memento to the time when W. J. Colegrove, N. W. Abbey and John G. Boyer made up the Board of County Commissioners.

Mr. S. W. Smith, the retiring District Attorney of this county deserves a few words of praise at the hands of all, independent of political affiliations, for the way in which he filled the office. Those who have had dealings with him will remember him with kindness and hope again to see him in a public office, as he has always been courteous and obliging, two very requisite qualities in an official. All humanity must err, but in the conduct of his important position Mr. Smith's errors were not grave ones. His legal knowledge has not lost by the experience to be gained in serving a term as District Attorney and we predict for him a bright future in his forensic career.

A. O. U. W. Dance.

Although the weather and traveling were unfavorable on Friday evening, Dec. 30, a goodly number was in attendance at the Grand Central Hotel to participate in the dance given by the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The evening's entertainment opened with the A. O. U. W. Grand March, and then the programme was followed out—which consisted of twelve dances before supper. After supper the managers would call out the next dance, which seemed very satisfactory to all present. The music was furnished by the Randolph Orchestra and was fine indeed. The committees having the affair in charge labored faithfully and are entitled to great credit for its satisfactory termination.

Personal.

—J. J. Andrews, of Bradford, was in town Monday.

—Mart Armstrong "takes the cake" on fancy lettering.

—Miss Aline Hamlin returned from Pittsburgh last week.

—Miss Blanche Hyde, of Emporium, Pa., is visiting friends in town.

—Miss Ethel Armstrong will return to the Elmira Female College to-day.

—Miss Emma Hamlin started for New York last Thursday to study music.

—Miss Kate Jones of Englewood, N. J., was visiting friends in town a few days ago.

—Jno. B. Brawley took his departure for Salamanca to meet his sisters on Wednesday morning.

—We regret to learn Mr. VanGorder and family are about to take their departure from Smethport.

—Mr and Mrs. B. B. Hubbell of Olean N. Y., are in town, guests of their son, Rev. E. P. Hubbell.

—Misses Belle and Carrie Colwell, of Portville, N. Y., were visiting in Smethport week before last.

—Misses Bartwell and Armstrong were present at a social gathering of Portvillians one evening last week.

—"Stan" Townsend returned from his Western trip on Tuesday night very much fatigued. Kalamazoo climate seems to agree with him.

—Some young ladies were delighted when the Doctor said it was "quarter to eleven" the other evening. Think "Thomas" don't take well, eh?

—Miss Mattie Stevens and lady friend, of Buffalo, N. Y., who have been visiting Mrs. T. A. Morrison, for some days past, took their departure for home on Tuesday last.

—Miss Mattie Barbour for so long a teacher in our midst, has bid farewell to her many friends in Smethport and accepted a position in a school in St. Louis, Mich. Her place is supplied by Miss Sargent, of Holland, N. Y.

Nine Decades.

Friday afternoon last, the friends and relatives of our venerable townsman, Mr. G. R. Smith, gave him a surprise party in honor of his 90th birthday, each one presenting him with a present. The old gentleman was somewhat surprised, yet not enough, however, to overcome his pleasure at meeting and hearing so many familiar voices. The afternoon was passed in social intercourse, and Mr. Smith entered into it with a spirit as young as the rest. He has been blind for ten years, yet under this great disadvantage he never gives way to despondency, but is as cheerful as though he was possessed with good eye-sight. For a man of his years he is very active and has an excellent memory. In his younger days he was a great reader and stored away a great deal of valuable information. He is the father of three children, Mr. G. M. Smith, Esq., of this village and two daughters, one of whom resides in Michigan, the other living with her brother in this place.

Mr. Smith was born in Templeton, Mass., Dec. 30, 1791, and moved to New Hampshire when a small boy. His father died leaving a widow with a family of small children, and he was apprenticed to the tanners' trade. During the war of 1812 he was drafted and served until its close; after he was discharged he moved to Paris, Oneida county, N. Y., where he formed the acquaintance and married Miss Fany Gilbert, afterwards following the business of carding wool and cloth dressing.

In the spring of 1838 Mr. Smith came with his family to Smethport, where he again commenced carding and cloth-dressing, occupying the old carding mill at the south end of the iron bridge, and continued in that industry until the woolen mills throughout the country destroyed that trade. At that time his customers were very remote, some of them living as far away as Driftwood, in Cameron county. During Mr. S.'s early life he endured many hardships which would have discouraged almost any other man; but his indomitable perseverance and wonderful physical vigor enabled him to overcome all obstacles. We join with his many friends and relatives in congratulating him on his 90th birthday, and wish him many years.

OIL ITEMS.

INTERESTING LITS OF OIL NEWS GATHERED BY CORRESPONDENTS AND CLIPPED FROM OIL JOURNALS.

Our correspondent (S. O. B.) writes under date of December 23, 1881, from Corydon, concerning the oleogenious prospects of that section of country as follows:

The supposition was that Wright's well on the Knox lease, was a duster, yet report has it that there is a large quantity of oil in the hole.

Wright, Amsler & McIntyre's No. 3, also reported dry when finished, has been producing small quantities and at present the hole is nearly full of the much coveted grease.

Last week Barmore & Co's well on the Richardson tract, was torpedoed, and it is reported she flowed 85 barrels the first twelve hours, and is still flowing. I visited the well and found one 50 and one 250 barrel tank full and running over, besides quite a stream of oil running to waste. While I was there a new 150 barrel tank was completed and the escaping oil turned into it. It is supposed about 100 barrels of the liquid were lost.

ALLEGHANY OIL FIELD.

The Bolivar *Leader* says that in the Allegany oil field there were for December, 175 wells completed, yielding daily 4,441 barrels of oil. There are 182 rigs up and 193 wells drilling, of these there were in Alma 73 wells completed, yielding 251 barrels, 30 wells drilling and 19 rigs building; in Bolivar 74 wells were completed, producing 1,967 barrels daily, with 90 rigs up and building and 70 wells drilling; in Wirt, 50 wells were completed, producing 1,627 barrels daily, with 29 rigs up and building and 48 wells drilling; in Genesee 25 wells were completed, producing 484 barrels per day, with 27 rigs up and building and 33 wells drilling; in Clarksville there were but 2 wells completed, yielding 22 barrels daily, with 6 rigs up and building and 5 wells drilling.

AMOUNT OF MONEY INVESTED IN OIL IN 1881.

The *Era* says the sales of the year 1881 in the three leading Oil Exchanges of the country have aggregated the enormous amount of 433,036,000 barrels, of which Bradford sold 187,034,000 barrels, Pittsburg 85,468,000 barrels and Oil City 209,534,000 barrels. Allowing the usual rate of brokerage, $2.50 per 1,000 barrels, and it is found that the Bradford brokers should have been enriched $342,584, the Pittsburg brokers $213,670 and Oil City $523,835, a grand total of $1,079,890, in brokerage alone. The amount of money required in the banks of the region to handle this immense quantity of oil would by $361,830,150. This, however, represents only the speculative trade. The producing interest, two-thirds of whose oil is sold through the purchasing agencies here and elsewhere, represented cash transactions of not far from $15,000,000 last year, which makes a grand total of $377,000,000, in round numbers, invested in oil during 1881.

The well at Cameron, Cameron county, being drilled by the Cameron Coal Company, has reached a depth of about 1,900 feet and arrangements are making to drill it an additional 1,000 feet. Oue Brothers of Smethport, are the contractors. The same company will put down two more wells in the same locality. They have not found any petroleum yet.

Fifty-five feet of fair-looking sand was found in the well completed last week by Filkins & Allen, near Bartwell. The sand was struck at a depth of 1,127 feet. There was no oil in it, however, although there was some gas. The entire depth of the well is 1,680 feet. A well located about 240 rods south of this well, drilled several years ago, had a fair show of oil and might have made a fair-sized pumper had it been properly handled.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A BOARDING HOUSE AND THREE CHILDREN BURNED IN RICHBURG.

New Year's Day was ushered in at Richburg, N. Y., by a terrible calamity in the burning of Garrett Abers' boarding house and the loss of three lives. The fire started in the kitchen from an over pressure of gas, which was used as fuel, in the kitchen stove, and so rapid was the spread of the flames that in a few minutes the entire building was envaloped. Mrs. Abers, aged sixty-five, was confined to her bed in the second story by an attack of fever, and her husband, aged seventy, sat at her bedside. He was greatly exhausted from long watching. He fell into a doze and was suddenly awakened by the blinding smoke. The old man carried his wife out of the blazing building and laid her down in the snow, wrapped up in the bedclothes. He then rushed back into the house and attempted to save the lives of three children, aged respectively thirteen, twelve and ten, who slept in rear rooms on the second story, directly over the kitchen. His efforts, however, were useless and in his heroic attempt the old man nearly lost his life. There were eight or ten boarders in the house and all had narrow escapes from death. Two were so badly burned that it is believed they will die. One of the servant girls jumped out of the window with her night clothes on fire. Mrs. Abers was so badly prostrated by the shock that she will probably die. In the morning the charred and blackened remains of the children were with difficulty removed from the ruins. In the case of the oldest girl and the boy the arms, heads and legs were burned off and only the blackened trunks remained. The other girl, aged ten, was burned beyond recognition. Richburg citizens raised about $300 to bury the children. The loss is about $4,000, with a small insurance in Eastern companies.

That Dead Man.

In the issue of the MINER of Dec. 29, we made brief mention of a man being found dead in the woods in Westmore township. At that time we could get no further information regarding the matter. Since then, however, we have gained the following: A man named Laflin was out in the woods looking after logs about a mile and a half distant from Westmore station, and to his horror discovered the lifeless form of a man lying stretched out upon the cold ground with no covering for protection from rain and storm but the leafless limbs of the trees surrounding. After satisfying himself the man was dead he returned to Westmore and communicated his sad story to the proper authorities. An inquest was held on the body, and as there were no marks visible to indicate death by violence the jury concluded he came to his death by some cause unknown to them.

By papers found upon his person it was learned that he was a German, named August Carl Herman Frantz. Among other papers found was a discharge from the German army and a certificate of citizenship of himself, wife and two daughters, which stated they belonged in Hamburg, Germany.

The man was seen in and around Kane some six weeks previous to the finding of his remains in company with a woman. The woman disappeared and has not been seen since. The probabilities are that Frantz wandered into the woods to find a place to remain over night and died from exposure.

To His Friends.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 28, 1881.

Editor of the Miner:

Being obliged to lay over here till to-morrow (Monday) morning, I know of no better or more pleasant way to pass a portion of the day than to write a letter to my friends in general.

Well, here I am in Florida. I should have been here sooner but was delayed in looking after our goods to be shipped via water. From Smethport we went to Phillipsburg, New Jersey, to Mrs. G.'s folks, at which point Mrs. G. and children will remain until I get things in proper shape to receive them; which will be some time the first of January. The day after we arrived at Phillipsburg we went to New York and staid two days, and I must here remark that I have seen the city a good many times, but never have I seen it so lively—Broadway, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue especially. I can truthfully say it was impossible to get through the crowds both on the streets and in the stores, and as to doing any shopping, well, the only way we succeeded was to get to the store about the time they opened in the morning and get just what you require and leave. Most of the stores made a specialty of their windows regardless of expense, and to me it was more than interesting to watch the children; to notice their different expressions as they noticed some new toy, etc. One very interesting window represented a room with chimney and mantel. Packed to the mantel were several stockings filled with toys, dolls, etc. The time must have been just before daylight, and Santa Claus had just filled the stockings and placed the larger toys on the mantel and began his ascent of the chimney when he hears approaching foot steps, and instead of continuing up the chimney, he stops and places himself in a position to see who the intruder is—you can see his big whiskers and part of his head with the pleasant smile he always wears. The intruder turns out to be a little girl whose curiosity was too much for her to wait any longer, so anxious was she to know what the good old Santa Claus had brought her, so on tip-toe she approaches the stockings half afraid he might be there yet. And old Santa Claus in the chimney laughing at her. The idea was a splendid one and so interesting, I only wished all the Smethport children could have seen it. But Oh, my! What a vast difference between Christmas North and here. Christmas was kept last night (Saturday) here and to me it was Fourth of July. Every other colored person blew a fish horn. All the small children fired off fire crackers and fire works and I guess they kept it up till after midnight. Well, we will close Christmas and go back to New York, which place I left last Tuesday for Florida. I was delayed two hours at Baltimore, but made it interesting for myself by viewing the store windows. At Washington I laid over one train and took in the Capitol, and spent one hour at the Guiteau trial. I had a fine view of the murderer and to me he looks every inch what he is and the sooner he is out of the way the better. My trip from Washington to this point was very interesting as everything was new to me. I stopped two hours at Charleston, S. C., and saw considerable of the town. The Battery is a fine promenade and from it you get a good view of Fort Sumter and Moultry. At Savannah I intended taking boat balance of way. The agent informed me I would have to wait till next morning as it was half a day late, so I took train and finished the trip via all rail route. Jacksonville is quite an interesting town. The streets are laid out square. All dwellings have their verandas and grounds sufficient to contain a few orange trees, etc. As I write I can look across the street and see two trees bearing heavily with oranges. We have on the table oranges, bananas, grapes, strawberries, etc. The weather is delightful—thermometer 76 and ladies and gentlemen out on verandas with summer clothes on. To-morrow I leave for Palatka, up the river 75 miles, and from there to Lake George 40 miles further. I will tell you about the country after I get settled and better posted. Please accept this as a sort of home letter and oblige. I remain with kind remembrances to all, Truly yours,

S. V. GOODELL.

Business Locals.

—Wm. Haskill & Son have some very handsome Nubias and Hood which they are selling very low.

—Remember Wm. Haskill & Son have the largest line of Gents' Furnishing Goods in the city and at prices that defy competition.

—For Ladies' Shoes go to Haskill & Son's.

—The two best Sewing Machines in the market—"New Home" and "Hartford." Call and see them at Wm. Haskill & Son's.

—A full line of Domestics and Flannels at Wm. Haskill & Son's.

—Now is your time to buy. Haskill & Son are offering bargains in dress goods.

—Haskill & Son will sell you the best Cloak for the least money. Call and see them.

—The best place to buy your Clothing is at Wm. Haskill & Son's.

—Great bargains at Haskill & Son's for three weeks. Come and bring your friends.

—A large stock of wall paper just received at Sprole & Stone's. All the new and latest designs. 8-4t.

—For fine job printing go to the Miner office.

Great Inducements to the People of Smethport and Vicinity.

Having bought the largest stock of Dry Goods, Notions, &c. ever brought into Smethport, and owing to the open winter we are having, we have concluded to sell our winter stock at a reduction of ten per cent. in order to reduce it by the first of February to take an inventory.

Remember all goods marked in plain figures and will be sold as stated.

We mean business. Come and see for yourselves and you cannot help to invest, as we offer some rare bargains.

Thanking the people for their liberal patronage during the past year, and hoping we may receive a continuance of the same, we remain ever your obedient servants. WM. HASKILL & SON.

Smethport, Pa., Jan'y 5, 1882.

Step in and Settle.

All persons indebted to the undersigned are hereby notified to call and settle immediately, and save themselves costs. A prompt settlement will save trouble and costs. W. T. CALLAR.

Smethport, Jan. 1, 1882.

Dentistry.

Dr. L. M. Raub will be at the Wright House, January 17 and 18, 1882, for the practice of Dentistry. Special attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Dr. VonBonhorst's anæsthetic and gas. 4-6t.

Take Notice.

All accounts due A. Reilly for goods procured at the cigar and tobacco store lately owned by him are in my hands for collection. Prompt settlement of the same will save costs.

4-4t G. M. SMITH, J. P.

To Lumbermen and Farmers.

For all kinds of lumber sleds, cutters, and in fact any kind of sleighs go to Wm. Musser's, Water street, where you can find anything in that line cheap for cash.

I keep the best horseshoer in my employ to be found in the country.

3tf. JACOB WIED, Sup't.

Horses For Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale a span of horses together with the harnesses. They are perfectly sound, kind and gentle. For further information inquire of

3-3t S. J. GIFFORD, Smethport Pa.

Pay Up.

All accounts due the late firm of W. J. Colegrove & Son, also accounts due C. M. Colegrove *must be settled at once* or the same will be placed in proper hands for collection.

C. M. COLEGROVE,

Colegrove, Pa., Dec. 1, 1881.53-4

Frazier Axle Grease.

One trial will convince you that it is the best. Ask your dealer for the Frazier Axle Grease, and take no other. Every box has our trake mark on. 47-3m

Important to Travelers.

Special inducements are offered you by the Burlington Route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 44-3m.

MARRIED.

HALL—CALLEN.—At the residence of the bride's parents in Ward, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 26, 1881, by D. R. Campbell, Esq., Mr. Maurice A. Hall, of Smethport, Pa., and Miss Verna Victora Callen, of Ward, N. Y.

RICHARDSON—HAUGH—At the M. E. Parsonage, Smethport, Dec. 24, 1881, by Rev. E. P. Hubbell, Everett K. Richardson and Miss Mattie J. Haugh, all of Ree City, Pa.

WOOD—LYMAN—At the residence of A. E. Stebbins, Keating township, Dec. 28, 1881, by Rev. E. P. Hubbell, Lewis J. Wood and Miss Jennie Lyman all of Roulette, Pa.

DIED.

ABBEY—In Keating township, on Monday, December 26, 1881, May, daughter of Palmer and Melissa Abbey, aged 13 years, 11 months and 16 days.

LEGAL.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York, Ridgway and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 3720 Spruce St., West Philadelphia, on Friday evening, Jan'y 27th, 1882, between the hours of seven and nine o'clock. L. ROWLAND, Sec. Harrisburg, Jan'y 3d, 1882. 4-3t.

Executors' Sale.

A Public Vendue will be held at the residence of the late James A. Reed, in Keating Township, McKean County, Pa., on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1882,

commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. The property for sale consists of Horses, Wagons, Cattle, Sheep, Household Furniture, Blacksmith Tools, Lumber, Hay and other Farm Produce, Poultry, &c.

Terms of sale made known at time of sale.

HENRY HAMLIN, } Executors.
AMY K. REED, }

December 28, 1881.3-3t.

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Bradford and Kinzua Railroad Company will be held at their office in Bradford, on Saturday, January 7th, 1882, at nine (9) o'clock a. m., for the Election of Directors and to transact such other business as may at said time be presented.

Transfer Books will close December 27th and remain closed until after the Election.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.

Attest: ANDREW IRVINE, Sec'y.

Bradford, Pa., Dec. 10th, 1881.3-4t.

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Bradford & Pittsburgh Railroad Company for the election of a President and Directors will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Bradford, McKean county, Pa., on Monday the 9th day of January, 1882, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., to consider and act upon the subject of reducing the number of Directors of the company from thirteen (13) to seven (7), and also to consider and act upon the subject of changing the time of the Annual Meeting and Election of the company, from the 2d Monday of January to the 3d Tuesday of June in each year, by the Order of the Board.

E. B. HOUSTON, Secretary.

Dec. 28, 1881.3-4t.

Notice.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Bradford & Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Bradford, McKean county, Pa., on Monday the 9th day of January, 1882, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., to consider and act upon the subject of reducing the number of Directors of the company from thirteen (13) to seven (7), and also to consider and act upon the subject of changing the time of the Annual Meeting and Election of the company, from the 2d Monday of January to the 3d Tuesday of June in each year, by Order of the Board.

E. B. HOUSTON, Secretary.

Dec. 28, 1881.3-4t.

Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY OF THE Estate of Thomas A. Reed, deceased, late of Keating township, Pa., have been issued by the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same are required to present the same for settlement.

AMY K. REED, } Executors.
HENRY HAMLIN, }

Smethport, Dec. 28, 1881.3-6t.

Publick Notice.

THE HONEST OPINION THAT I HAVE formed of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, after having used it in my family for the past year, is that it is the best remedy for all kinds of accidents, pain, &c., that I have ever used, and I cannot recommend it too highly. Those who are in need of a good medicine will find it to be just what it is represented to be. I have used it for Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Croup, Colds, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Toothache, Earache, Sore Chest, Sore Feet, Sore Eyes, Inflammation, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Scalds, Stings of Insects, Wounds, Piles, Felons, Whitlow, Ringworm, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, Scratches, Mange, Foot Rot, Hoof Ail, Scratches, Sore Heels, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, Garget, Sore Mouth, Thrush, Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Hysterics, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Debility, Spasms, Fits, Epilepsy, Lockjaw, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Diphtheria, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Dropsy, Gravel, Bladder Complaint, Stone in the Bladder, Retention of Urine, Incontinence of Urine, Bed Wetting, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, Falling of the Womb, Barrenness, Sterility, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Syphilis, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Blood Poisoning, Cancer, Tumors, Abscesses, Fistula, Gangrene, Mortification, Piles, Felons, Whitlow, Ringworm, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, Scratches, Mange, Foot Rot, Hoof Ail, Scratches, Sore Heels, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, Garget, Sore Mouth, Thrush, Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Hysterics, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Debility, Spasms, Fits, Epilepsy, Lockjaw, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Diphtheria, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Dropsy, Gravel, Bladder Complaint, Stone in the Bladder, Retention of Urine, Incontinence of Urine, Bed Wetting, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, Falling of the Womb, Barrenness, Sterility, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Syphilis, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Blood Poisoning, Cancer, Tumors, Abscesses, Fistula, Gangrene, Mortification.

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 6, 1881. 4-3t.

THE

MINER

JOB

ROOMS

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY M. G. CAMPBELL.

Secretaries!

A few weeks ago I sent blanks to each School Secretary to be filled out and returned to me. These blanks are for the information of the Superintendent, to enable him to more fully discharge the duties of his office. Most of these blanks have never been returned. It is merely a nominal matter who signs the President's name.

Secretaries! Please fill out and return those blanks. By not complying with this request you are compelling me to violate the law every day.

DISCIPLINE OF THE SCHOOL.

BY MIRIAM ORCUTT, LL. D.

Issued by the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., August 12, 1881.

ORGANIZATION THE FIRST NECESSITY.

Organization is the first business of the school room, and nothing else should be attempted until this is accomplished. The object in view is that systematic arrangement and uniformity which will secure good order and promote studiousness. A complete division of time into periods for study, recitation, and play is also necessary. A time for disorder is, however, just as necessary as a time for study; hence the teacher must provide, not only regular recesses for freedom in the open air, but also occasional recesses from study (say two minutes) for the purpose of opening the safety valve of mischief and giving opportunity to whisper, ask questions, leave seats, and attend to all other necessary irregularities not allowed at other times. In this way, the least excuse for indulgence during the quiet hours of study and recitation is removed.

INSUBORDINATION TO AUTHORITY A CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PRESENT DAY.

The present is an age of insubordination, and can we doubt that this has resulted from the loss of authority in the family and school? Parents and teachers have abandoned the principles of government established by our fathers. They no longer enforce obedience, but attempt to purchase it by a promised reward. Money, sugar plums, or some other desired indulgence is offered, and given, as a condition of submission. Now, mark the effect of such discipline upon the child. Who conquers in this instance? The pupil, and not the master. And he soon learns that disobedience is the best currency at his command to purchase the desired favor; hence his stubbornness becomes more persistent, and his impudence more intolerable, as he desires the greater reward. Insubordination becomes a habit, and he soon loses all respect for authority and those who exercise it over him, and grows up in reckless disregard of the laws under which he lives. We have had fearful illustrations of this fact in the history of the family, school, and nation during the last few years. School law has its disciplinary power and influence while yet unbroken, and when no penalties appear. Indeed, the very object of school law is to prevent, and not to punish, evil. The necessity of punishment so often results from the absence of rigid authority as from any other cause. And I assume it as an axiom, that, so far as the conduct of the pupil can affect the welfare of the school, he should be subject, at all times and everywhere, to the control of the teacher.

RECREATION ESSENTIAL TO DISCIPLINE.

Every teacher knows there are certain hours and days when the fiend disorder seems to reign in the school room. He cannot assign any reason, but the very atmosphere is pregnant with anarchy and confusion. And what can the teacher do to overcome the evil? He may tighten his discipline, but that will not bind the volatile essence of confusion. He may ply the usual energies of his administration, but resistance is abnormal. He may flog, but every blow uncovers the needlepoints of fresh stings. He may protest and supplicate, scold and argue, inveigh and insist; the demon is not exorcised, nor even hit, but is only distributed through fifty fretty and fidgety forms. He will encounter the mischief successfully only when he encounters it indirectly. Here applies the proposed remedy, mental and physical recreation. Let an unexpected change divert the attention of the pupils; let some general theme be introduced in a familiar lecture or exciting narrative; or if nothing better is at hand, let all say the multiplication table or sing "Old Hundred," and the work is accomplished. The room is ventilated of its restless contagion, and the furies are fled." Now add to this mental the physical recreation of school gymnastics, and the remedy is still more sure.

THE LAW OF KINDNESS.

Kindness is another powerful agency in the management of a school.—By this, as exemplified in the life of the true teacher, I mean his uniform good will, earnest sympathy, and hearty generosity, habitually exercised toward his pupils. There is no force on earth so potent as love.

[illegible] RULE BY KINDNESS.

We are children, except for the time being, the pupils of the parent, and we should, as far as possible, cherish the affection and manifest the interest and zeal of the true mother, who spends her life in loving and toiling for her children. But this kindness, which is an essential element in every true system of government, is not, and cannot be, a substitute for authority or an obstacle to severity, when the good of the individual or the school demands it. The teacher must cherish an abiding love for his pupils, and that love is never more truly exercised than in inflicting necessary pain in the management of public affairs. Of the teacher's heart Shakspere could not say, "It is too full of the milk of human kindness," if only he has enough of authority, firmness, and executive will. Without these even love, as an element of school discipline, is sometimes powerless.

TEACHERS MUST HAVE POWER TO PUNISH.

I have spoken of the power of system, law, and kindness, in their silent but effective influence upon individuals and the school. I have spoken of the means and methods of preventing evil. I come now to the penalties to be inflicted when crime has been committed. The teacher must have the right, disputed, and power to inflict punishment when necessary.

(Continued.)

LOVEMAKING IN 1882.

WHEN WOMEN SHALL HAVE OBTAINED THEIR RIGHTS.

[From Punch.]

Edwin: Believe me, dearest—

Angelina: Pardon me, Edwin, but is that the best adjective you can use? The word "dearest" implies that I have cost you a great deal—have been very expensive. Now when I prepare our settlements with my solicitor, I——

[Explains the Law of Real and Personal Property.]

Edwin: Thanks darling, your lecture has been delightful. But, see the moonlight tinges the trees without—

Angelina: Moonlight? I am glad you have mentioned the moon. Do you know that our planetary system is——

[Exhaustively canvasses the whole system of modern astronomy.]

Edwin: Wonderful! But the nightingale has begun her sweet singing——

Angelina: Really! That reminds me, you told me the other day that you knew little or nothing of natural history. I have an excellent memory, and will recite a few chapters of White's "Selborne" to you.

[Does so.]

Edwin (awaking from his slumber): "Ah, indeed! But come, my own one——

Angelina: Beloved one, as accuracy is to be more esteemed than affection, do not call me thine. Until I am married I am a *femme sole*, and even when we are united the tendency of modern legislation is to separate the parties. It was not so in the past——

[Gives a history of the world from the earliest ages.]

Edwin (yawning): Charming! Most interesting! Sweet Angelina, you speak so well, that I should like to hear your voice mocking that nightingale. Sing, darling, sing!

Angelina: I would rather tell you what I know of thorough bass. But first let me correct you. I can scarcely rival the nightingale. The human frame differs materially from the frames of birds and animals.

[Lectures upon anatomy in all its branches.]

Edwin (in his sleep): Grand! Very good! (Waking.) Ah! I must be off! farewell, Angelina, the hours will seem years when I am away from you.

Angelina: Then they should not. There need be no confusion of time in your case, as you are not about to travel round the world. Certainly, if you were, you would find your watch losing as you moved southward. In connection with the subject I may say a little about "time." You must know, the, that——

[Rapidly sketches the difference of the real and ecclesiastical equinox, the Gregorian reform, etc., etc.]

Edwin (tearing himself way): Farewell, dearest—I should say own one, or rather *femme sole*. Good by until I see thee again.

[Exit to attempt to escape to America, to avoid damages for a breach of promise of marriage.]

Angelina: Fortunately I have taken my medical degree, and can read his mind like an open book!

[Exit to her solicitor to restrain him!]

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poor whisky or poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, i. e. more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—*Evening Express* on Hop Bitters.

No More Hard Times.

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in the simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters; that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health. See another column.

Valuable Remedy for a Painful Disease.

Parmelee's Pile Suppositories act promptly in allaying all inflammation of the rectum, and by being easily dissolved, are readily absorbed into the system, healing the diseased and irritated condition of these organs. They are convenient for self-application, causing no unpleasantness, and affording such satisfactory results, that to any one afflicted with that painful disease, the Piles, they are invaluable. By direct application to the seat of disease, they are the most efficacious means of cure to be met, and are particularly useful in cases attended with rigid contraction of the sphincter ani. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 4-4t.

Best Worm Medicine Known.

Physicians says that almost every child is troubled more or less by worms. The poor little ones are pale and haggard, weary and listless, and there is a constant flush on one cheek. The parents should at once secure a box of Parmelee's Worm Candies or Lozenges. They will destroy the worms without injury to the child. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 4-4t.

A Stubborn and Harrassing

Cough that will not yield to ordinary remedies, may be thoroughly cured by Hamilton's Cough Balsam, a most effective remedy for all bronchial and pulmonary disorders and a certain cure for croup, diphtheria, whooping cough and other affections to which children are liable. Samples bottles 25 cents; large size 50 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 4-4t.

Experience the Best Teacher.

We know from experience that Hamilton's Cough Troches are just what they are recommended to be. They give almost immediate relief in Bronchitis, Throat Affections and Hoarseness. They also give relief to catarrh, a form of chronic throat disease. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 4-4t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$2 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can go right to work from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 4-1y.

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(*Late Assistant Com'r of Patents.*)

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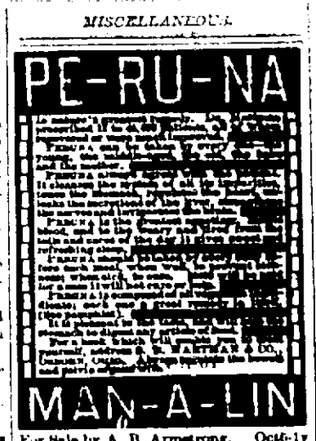
PE-RU-NA



MAN-A-LIN

For Sale by A. B. Armstrong. Oct6-1y

MASONIC HALL

FURNITURE STORE!

Specht & Sasse

We are now settled in our new store and are prepared to furnish the people of Smethport and vicinity and the county with

FURNITURE

of all kinds and of

PRICE AND QUALITY

to suit the purchaser.

Undertaking in all its branches.

Full and Complete Line of

WALL PAPER!

Constantly on Hand

Friends and patrons are invited to

CALL AND SEE US

in our location, and

Look at our Stock

SPECHT & SASSE,

Main St., Smethport, Pa.

New Carriage Shop

IN SMETHPORT.

CONKLIN WAGONS,
COURTLAND PLATFORMS,
ROAD WAGONS,
CARRIAGES,
AND SLEIGHS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

None but good material used. All work warranted and prices reasonable. Give me a call and you will go away well pleased.

SHOP ON MECHANIC STREET.

W. H. Wetenhall.

SMETHPORT, March 16, 1881.—tf.

$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can go right to work from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 4-1y.

MILK! MILK! MILK!

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that on Monday, February 2, he will establish a

NEW MILK ROUTE!

Pure, Fresh and Rich Milk.

At 6 Cents a Quart

until Spring, when the price will be reduced. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Wm. Ramer.

Smethport, Pa., Jan'y 26, 1882-tf.

GLYCERINE

FOR NITRO,

On hand and contracts made for future delivery.

ANDSON & WILZINSKI,

14 Cedar St.,

New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fall & Winter

OPENING!

1881.

JOSEPH & DORNBERG,

NO. 20 *MAIN STREET.*

ELDRED, PA.

Have Just Opened the Largest and Most omplete Stock of

Boys' and Childrens'

CLOTHING

To be found anywhere. Their stock of

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

IS IMMENSE.

These preferring garments made to order can be accommodated, as a large stock of Foreign and Domestic piece goods is always on hand, and good fits guaranteed.

Joseph & Dornberg,

ELDRED, PA.

LOTS FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

—AT—

Farmers' Valley Depot.

The undersigned is prepared to lease very eligible lots for building and business purposes at Farmers' Valley depot, on reasonable terms For further information call upon or address

ADAM BROCKAM,

May 4, 1870-tf Farmers' Valley, Pa.

A. REILLY,

Contractor in Stone Masonry, Brick Work, Lathing and Plastering.

LIME,
LATH,
PLASTER and
PLASTERING HAIR,

Furnished at the LOWEST RATES.

MARBLE FRONT

BARBER-SHOP

ALFRED STURDVEINT

Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has moved his Barber Shop into his recently finished and commodious new Marble Front building next door to W. D. Gallup's store, Main street, where he is prepared to do

SHAVING,
HAIR-CUTTING,
SHAMPOOING,

In the latest style of the art. None but first-class workmen employed.

Bath Rooms Attached.

Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

How-When-Where-Why

HOW?

Put money in your purse and come to my store where you can buy goods cheap.

WHEN?

Any time.

WHERE?

At my store in Colegrove. I invite examination and inspection.

WHY?

That's the question. Why buy of me? Well, because in justice to yourselves, friends and families.

Goods are all Marked in Plain Figures.

I can sell you better Goods and Cheaper than any other dealer in this Valley.

C. M. COLEGROVE.

Colegrove, Pa., Sept. 29, 1881.-6m.

MILLINERY GOODS

LATEST

Fall and Winter

STYLES.

Ladies' Gauze Underwear, Fine Knitting, Yelling, Knitting Silk, Worsted & Notions.

All orders promptly executed with neatness and dispatch. Prices warranted to please.

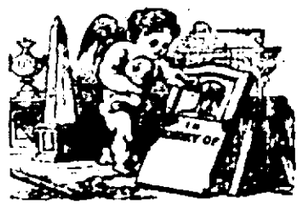
Miss E. CARBON,

Next door to Colegrove's new brick store, on Main street, Smethport, Pa. 6-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. BIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

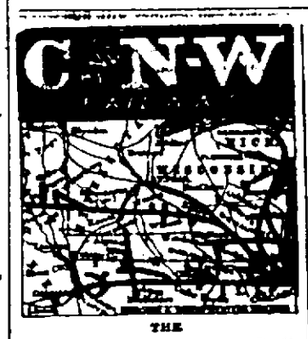
Water Street, Smethport, Pa.



ALL KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order

C-N-W



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WEST & NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Montana, Kansas, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Nevada, and the

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood, Sioux City,

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At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Rys depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union Depot.

At Chicago, close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk Rys, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle Routes.

Close connections made at Junction Points. It is the only line running

PULLMAN HOTEL DINING CARS

BETWEEN

Chicago & Council Bluffs.

Pullman Sleepers on all Night Trains.

Insist upon Ticket Agents selling you Tickets via this road. Examine your tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

If you wish the Best Traveling Accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route. ☞AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All Ticket Agents sell tickets by this line.

MARVIN HUGHITT,
V. P. & Gen. Man., Chicago.

WHY DO YOU

Go away from home to

BUY HARNESS GOODS

when you can get

BETTER BARGAINS AT HOME.

I employ none but

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN,

And my work is WARRANTED to be of the most Durable kind.

These goods are all hand-made by first-class workmen and with first-class material, using both Hemlock and Oak tanned leather.

CALL AT MY SHOP and I will convince you that I can do better by you than can any foreign dealers.

GLEASON & LEMMLER.

Smethport, Pa. April 24, 1879

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who will ways take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not, remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address TRUE & Co., Portland, Maine. 4-1 y.

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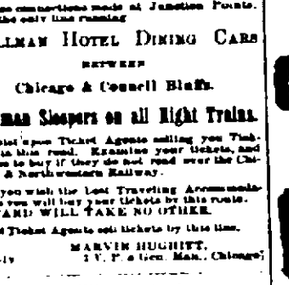

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LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price.

Guaranteed Unequaled

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DURABILITY and
WORKMANSHIP.

Improvements and Convenience found in no other.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale by Dealers in Every City and Town in the United States.

For sale by M. A. Sprague, dealer in general hardware, Smethport, Pa. 30-6m

$66 a week in your own town. All [illegible] boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine. 6-1y

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ASIATIC AGUE CURE

INVARIABLY

Gives Immediate Relief and Cure

IN THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS:

FEVER AND AGUE,
MALARIA,
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JAUNDICE,
DYSPEPSIA,
SICK HEADACHE,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
SCIATIC RHEUMATISM,
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LOSS OF APPETITE.

IS A

GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,
IS THE BEST OF TONICS,
Prevents YELLOW FEVER

AND

All CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Read what Others say

Wm. Fly, Nine Broker, N. J., says: "Asiatic Ague Cure has only been one of Clubs and Fever which I had for many years. It also cured my wife of Malaria Prostration. My little daughter, too, was cured of Fever and Ague."

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LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful indiscretion causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple and sure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y. 6-1y

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AN OLD AND TRIED REMEDY.

Recommended by Many and Used by Many after the pronunciation its virtues. We have hundreds of testimonials, collected in the last 5 years, proving conclusively there is no remedy so sure as the Dr. Hutchinson's Worm Destroyer to remove the Worms but Linda Lumbricoides, Long and Tape, that infest the human system. Children and adults may dose and give them to their suffering infants. The only remedy or preparation that has thoroughly established itself. Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cts. per box.

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Wines & Liquors.

General Insurance Agency.

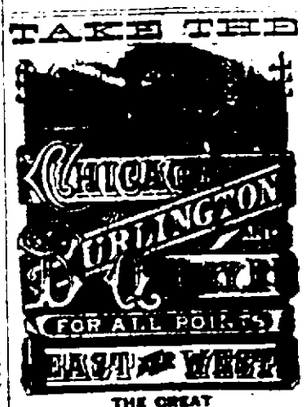
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

W. T. CALLAR,

SMETHPORT, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAKE THE



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The best stock of OILS VARNISHES

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Purifies Blood and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 1 letter stamps. Book free. Sent by mail for 3 letter stamps.

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SMETHPORT, cor. Church and Main.

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SMETHPORT, PA.

OFFICE—Over H. W. Babb's Store, Main Street.

Preservation of natural teeth a specialty.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Beverage)

CONTAINS

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And the Purest and Best Medical Qualities of all our Root and Herbs.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.